

CHICAGO MAY PUT BAN ON FIRST WARD BALL

REFORMERS HOT ON TRAIL OF NOTORIOUS ANNUAL EVENT AT COLISEUM

ELEVATED LOOP DOOMED

Congestion of Traffic Attributed to This Eye Sore—Determined Campaign for Postal Savings Banks—Rubber Hose Harmless as Chastiser—Workingman's High School

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The conviction of Police Inspector Edward McCann and resulting consternation among other police officials of Chicago threatening the notorious first ward ball, scheduled for early in December, more than the exposure and attacks of reformers have done in previous years. The unexpected verdict makes the penitentiary yawn for Inspector McCann, rudely upsets the serenity of protective arrangements in the ten derloin district and furnishes confirmation of the reiterated charges which have been futile heretofore in preventing disgraceful scenes at the Coliseum on the night when vice held flagrant sway. Efforts of the Woman's World committee against the white slave traffic to bring about the suppression of the ball were given immediate encouragement. Although the investigations of the committee, which includes in its membership Assistant United States District Attorney Harry A. Parkin and former Assistant State's Attorney Clifford G. Roe, show that the recruiting for the white slave traffic, to the number of 5,000 victims a year in Chicago and 65,000 in the United States, is continuous through the year, the first ward ball of Chicago has been an orgy from which dated the downfall of hundreds of white slave victims. "No scene of unbridled license, of rampant vice, such as the first ward ball annually exhibits, can fail to lower the moral standards of the young people of the community in which it is tolerated," declares a statement issued by the committee. "Every effort will be made for the suppression of the event in the name of decency, and indications in the levee of Chicago of general consternation at the conviction of Inspector McCann and of the results which may follow continued prosecutions, offer decided encouragement that the notorious nuisance will be abated this year."

The blight of the elevated loop upon Chicago, denounced by Corporation Counsel Brundage of Mayor Busse's cabinet, really seems to be doomed at no distant date to give way before the pressure of the growth "of the downtown district" now strangled by the loop structure. A big petition of northside property owners has been circulated to extend the loop and include a district north of the Chicago river. But the congestion of streets, the uproar of the elevated trains of the loop structure and the subway plans definitely point to the raising of the loop during the next few years rather than any extensions. Charles T. Yerkes built it at enormous profit to himself by being more farsighted than the directors of the west and southside elevated railways, and all these years the loop has exacted toll from the millions of passengers which the other roads carry daily to and from the downtown district. Curiously enough, the loop has been a target for certain litigation ever since it was erected that, on its face seems likely to be successful, but which has been continued from term to term and from year to year by means which are one of the great financial mysteries of the city. That part of the loop which Yerkes built first in Fifth avenue absolutely disregarded the surface traffic of vehicles, and its supporting legs stand squarely in the roadway where now is sorely needed every minute for teaming.

Farmers' institutes the country over, like conventions of the American Federation of Labor and other organizations representing large numbers of the "plain people" Lincoln observed were so numerous, have served notice that the postal savings bank measure will have consideration even if other topics have to wait. The resolutions passed, petitions circulated and offers of assistance are being sent in to the Postal Savings Bank League,

which has headquarters in Chicago. With the certainty that the bill will be held back as far as possible by Chairman Weeks, of the house committee on postoffices, tremendous pressure on and from members will be needed to bring the bill to a vote. Congressman Madden, one of the Chicago delegation in congress, who has been a consistent champion of the bill, has said: "I am inclined to believe that with a Boston banker as chairman of the postoffice committee there is not much likelihood of encouragement being given to any proposal for the establishment of a postal savings bank system. I think, however, that with the proper organization of public sentiment, supplemented by the active co-operation of members of congress known to favor the postal savings bank plan, we can force a hearing before the committee on postoffices and postroads, and that with the weight of testimony that can be submitted, it is reasonable to expect that a report must be made by the committee of the house."

Rubber hose to chastise an unruly Chicago boy has been judicially sanctioned by a grand jury as proper, settling aside the hickory switch, the almighty hair-brush and ruler of old. "A hose does not cut the flesh, even if it does leave dark spots on the skin," was the contention made by Superintendent C. B. Adams, of the State School for Boys at St. Charles to the grand jury to which the Illinois State Humane society made complaint. The jury upheld him, to the alarm of the 361,586 boys of chastisable age in Chicago who mind "dark spots on the skin" as well as "cuts in the flesh." The trustees of the St. Charles institution chose the hose for flogging because they deemed it "humane," another step toward the reformation of corporal punishment in the schools. The trite adage of "spare the rod," so long in disfavor, is again being coaxed into the limelight by the most advanced educators. The personnel of the board that passed upon the propriety of the hose as a flagellator before the case went to the grand jury is significant in itself. It consists of Benjamin Carpenter, Judge Richard S. Tuttle, T. D. Hurley and Stanley Field, of Chicago, Henry Davis, of Springfield, Mayor William J. Connelman of Pekin, and Mrs. Ella M. Rainey, wife of Congressman Rainey, all parents who realize the need of corporal correction from personal experience.

A workingman's high school, to fill the lack in America's public schools pointed out by Edwin G. Cooley, former superintendent of Chicago's schools, will be opened soon. Education in public schools for the trades and toward other goals than the presidency of the United States has been one of Mr. Cooley's hobbies. The privilege of acquiring the social heritage has been given to certain selected members of society who were planning to follow the professions. While we have talked glibly about giving every boy a chance to become president of the United States, every one knows that the chance of this happening are only one in several millions. These chances hardly justify the training of all children along the lines that seem likely to profit the few. Such a theory of opportunity as this can hardly be called democratic. It is evident that this so-called democratic opportunity of becoming president is not a real opportunity to get the kind of education demanded by the conditions of modern times. A fairer one must be substituted for it. We seem to be ready to care for the fortunate youth who is able to remain in school until he is eighteen years of age, giving him instruction that will fit him for the professions, with all the advantages of our splendid high school equipment. We seem to grudge the poor boy, who is compelled to go to work, the opportunity to attend an evening school for more than four or five months.

Forty-five years in court now is the longevity record of litigation in Chicago courts. A supplemental bill and demurrer against it is to be argued before Judge Windes, almost two generations later than the date when Albert Price shook his fist under the nose of S. J. Walker and swore that he would not relent in litigating their dispute until, as he put it, "hell froze over." This case is pointed to as a conspicuous illustration of possible delays at law, which President Taft pointed to as a blight on American jurisprudence. "Price et al. vs. Walker et al." was begun in 1865, has just been set for hearing ninety days hence. It has eclipsed the case of Holladay vs. Ewing, which was pulled, shoved, motioned, petitioned, demurred and appealed through courts of Cook county for forty years. The Holladay case

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These women are only a few of thousands of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

Behold Chicago's new budding hope to pose as the world's fashion center because the million dollar Paris exposition collection of historic costumes, chronologically illustrating dress development of all nations from the first lead down to the present period, is in direct line of purchase by Chicago, as a result of the efforts to establish in this city a "Palais du Costume." The hope is cherished to make the largest existing railroad and packing center also the world's fashion center. This hope to eclipse Paris, New York and London in dictating styles, launched in the annual convention of dressmakers, is struggling to pass from a mere but for paragraphs to a real "project" of business men, educators and professional folk. Involving the construction of a carefully conceived school of design, on a broader scale than those now in connection with the various art and domestic science schools, and departments of educational institutions, the scheme turns into a natural magnet to draw business for every manufacturer in the city, the state, and in fact, the entire middle west. The dressmakers' convention was the wise device of manufacturers who wished to attract buyers to Chicago, and the proposed factory of original design. With thousands of genuine and valuable first editions of sartorial classics from which inventive minds may build the fads of the future, is but the logical sequence of the first convention.

COL. BUFFALO JONES TO HUNT IN AFRICA

Garden City, Kas., Sept. 29.—A letter from C. J. ("Buffalo") Jones to the Garden City Telegram announces that he expects to go to Africa on his deferred hunting expedition in March 1910, and will then carry out his idea of roping the beasts he wants.

Col. Jones is now lecturing in Boston and has made arrangements to remain there practically all of the time until he leaves for Africa. The pioneer, frontiersman, and "animal burbank" will probably come west on a hurried trip in November, however, and says he will stop here on his way to New Mexico to look over his ranch there.

Jones is now closing up a successful and profitable engagement at the

Star Theater in Boston, giving an illustrated lecture.

A representative of a big concern that is on the lookout for noted lecturers last week approached Col. Jones and told him he would contract with him every day for one year, but on account of other plans he had to decline.

No Trick At All To Rope Them
Col. Jones does not write much about his approaching trip to Africa, which he outlined in the Telegram about a year ago but sends the Telegram a clipping from a Boston newspaper, profusely illustrated in which is said:

There is no four-footed animal under the sun that cannot be captured by the lasso of a cowboy backed by the intelligence of an American cattle pony, declares Charles J. Jones, better known as "Buffalo" Jones, ex-warden of the Yellowstone National Park, personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and breeder of catalo, the hybrid animal, half cow and half bison, as well as the hybrid sheep, the goriaslu.

Mr. Jones is at present stopping in this city and he will remain in Boston until early in March next, when he will sail for Africa and go into the big game country now being hunted by Roosevelt, to show his powers with the rope. One of the country's national characters, and one of the few surviving plainsmen who made it possible forty years ago for emigrants to find safe homes among the redskins of the far west, Jones has a particularly warm spot in his heart for Boston; for the city is the birthplace of his parents, and this is one of the reasons he came here before embarking upon what he considers one of the greatest undertakings in his eventful life.

When He Caught Mountain Lions
Concerning his Yellowstone experiences, Mr. Jones is quoted:
In Yellowstone Park, where I went at the request of President Roosevelt, I met with a terrible condition among the animals there. They were being slaughtered by the thousands, and the mountain lion was the cause. I roped over a hundred of these fellows while I was there, and sent them to the "zoos" and private animal collections.

As to his prospective plans for the African trip, Jones says:

Now that I have my herds, both at home and in the park, coming along in good shape, I have come into the east to spend the winter. From here I expect, if the unforeseen does not happen, to go to Africa, at the request of a number of western sporting men, who are fitting me out.

There I am to demonstrate for these men that there is no animal, no matter how large, which cannot be roped and subdued with the aid of the lasso and a good, intelligent cow pony.

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As usually treated a sprained ankle will disable the injured person for a month or more, but by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle faithfully, a cure may, in most cases, be effected in less than one week's time. This liniment is a most remarkable preparation; try it for a sprain or a bruise, or when laid up with chronic or muscular rheumatism, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by all dealers.

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